Amendments to the Specification

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 2, line 25, with the following rewritten paragraph:

In another embodiment, a humanized CC49 antibody includes a nucleic acid sequence encoding the antibody that is deposited as ATCC Accession number PTA-4182 or ATCC Accession number PTA-4183. ATCC Accesssion numbers PTA-4182 and PTA-4183 were deposited in the American Type Culture Collection (10801 University Boulevard, Manassas, VA 20110-2209) on March 26, 2002.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 11, line 27, with the following rewritten paragraph:

High binding affinity: Affinity of an antibody for an antigen where the relative affinity of the humanized CC49 antibody is significantly greater than that of a parent CC49 antibody, for example HuCC49V10 (deposited in the American Type Culture Collection, 10801 University Boulevard, Manassas, VA 20110-2209, on March 26, 2002 as ATCC Accession No. PTA-5416). In one embodiment, affinity is calculated by a modification of the Scatchard method described by Frankel *et al.* (1979) *Mol. Immunol.*, 16:101-106. One of skill in the art can readily identify a statistical test that determines a statistically significant result for example, the Student's t-test, the Wilcoxon two sample test, or the Median test. In one embodiment, a high binding affinity is at least about 1.2×10^{-8} M. In other embodiments, a high binding affinity is at least about 1.5×10^{-8}, at least about 2.0×10^{-8}, at least about 2.5×10^{-8}, at least about 3.0×10^{-8}, at least about 3.5×10^{-8}, at least about 4.0×10^{-8}, at least about 4.5×10^{-8}, or at least about 5.0×10^{-8} M.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 13, line 1, with the following rewritten paragraph:

Humanized CC49 antibodies: CC49 antibodies humanized by grafting CC49 CDRs onto the frameworks of the relevant human antibodies (Kashmiri *et al.*, *Hybridoma*, 14: 461-473,

1995). The murine CDRs in the resultant humanized CC49 (HuCC49) could evoke an anti-idiotypic response when administered in human subjects. CC49 can be humanized by grafting only CC49 CDRs that are important for antigen binding onto the variable light and variable heavy framework regions of, for example, LEN and 21/28'CL human antibodies (Tamura *et al.*, *J. Immunol.* 164:1432-1441, 2000; WO 00/26394). In addition, non-specificity determining residues (SDRs) in the murine CDRs can be substituted with the corresponding residue in the human antibody. One specific, non-limiting example of a humanized CC49 monoclonal antibody is HuCC49V10 (see published PCT patent application PCT/US99/25552, herein incorporated by reference). In one embodiment, HuCC49V10 has minimal immunogenicity (compared to the parental HuCC49 antibody, at least 16-fold higher molar concentration of HuCC49V10 was required to attain 25% inhibition of HuCC49 binding to patient serum) and a partial loss in antigen-binding affinity (1.15×10^{-8} M) compared to the parent HuCC49 antibody (3.20×10^{-8} M). In one embodiment, a humanized CC49 antibody is HuCC49V10-14 (ATCC Accession Number PTA-4182, deposited in the American Type Culture Collection (10801 University Boulevard, Manassas, VA 20110-2209) on March 26, 2002, see Fig. 1; also termed HuCC49V14 in the deposit). In another embodiment, a humanized CC49 antibody is HuCC49V10-15 (ATCC Accession Number PTA-4183, deposited in the American Type Culture Collection (10801 University Boulevard, Manassas, VA 20110-2209) on March 26, 2002, see Fig. 1; also termed HuCC49V15 in the deposit).